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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, June 15, 1745.

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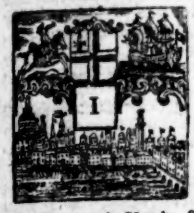
From my own CHAMBERS.

——*Huff and stare,*
And all this dare to do, because they dare.



Remember when I was a Boy, we had a *mischievous* Kind of Diversion among those of the same Age, which we called DARING, or OUT-DARING. Whatever one Boy *performed*, the rest were obliged to *attempt*, or to be content with the Name of *Cowards*. I have myself been up to the Knees in a *stinking Ditch*, and had my Face and Hands sorely scratch'd in a *Quickset-Hedge*, because I would not submit to be OUTDARED.

This kind of Emulation is not confin'd merely to *Boys*: If we look a little into the World, and observe what passes among *both Sexes*, and in *all Ranks* and *Degrees*, we shall perceive every Individual of the human Species DARING some other. How many *Reputations* have been sacrificed, how many *Fortunes* ruin'd, nay, how many *Lives* have been lost, because the poor unhappy Wretches could not bear the Thought of being OUTDARED?

Would CORNELIA flaunt it about in such *dangerous* and *scandalous* Company, after so many gentle Cautions, to the great Pain of her worthy *Husband*, the bad Example of her *Children*, and the Disgrace of her own *Honour*, if it was not because she DARES do as much as Lady HORTENSIA?—Would FULVIUS again frequent the *Gaming Table*, after having paid off the *old Mortgage* upon his Estate, if it was not because he DARES venture as much as any Man of the *same Fortune*?—Had MARCUS been *killed* in a foolish drunken Quarrel, by a Man every Way his *Inferior* except in the Use of his Sword, if he had not DAR'D to *expose his Life* upon every insignificant Occasion?

Some Sorts of DARING are general, and run thro' a Ladies whole Species. Thus it is not long ago that the OUTDARED each other in the Extent of their *Fans*, and the glorious Contention still continues in full Vigour with respect to the Compass of their *Hoops*.—But these are DARINGS of a very innocent Nature, when compared with some that I shall bring within the Compass of *this Paper*.

In an antient Account of *India* and *China*, written about nine hundred Years ago in *Arabic*, and translated by the learned RENAUDOT, we are told of a great Emulation in a Part of *India*, between the Mountaineers and the People on the Coast; the latter continually going up to the Mountains, to DARE the Inhabitants there to do as they do; and the Mountaineers, on their Part, as frequently coming down to the Coast, with *Defiances* of the same Nature.

Among others, says our *Arabian* Author, there once came down a Man on this Errand; and having gather'd a Number of the Inhabitants of the Coast about him, who came as well out of *Curiosity* to see the Sight, as with Intent to *imitate* him; he told them to do what he was about to perform, or, if they despaired of doing it, to acknowledge themselves *overcome*. He then sat himself down in a Place planted with *Canes*, and directed them to bend one of them down to the Ground. These Canes have a very large *Stem*, and a great *Spring*: So that when they are laid hold of on the Top, they obey and stoop to the Ground; but as soon as they are let go, they violently fly up to their first Rectitude.

It was one of the *largest* of these that he caused to be bowed down to his Height, and fastened his Hair strongly thereto; when, taking in Hand his *Cangiar* (a kind of *Indian* Scymeter) which sparkled with Fire it was so keen, he said to those about him, *I am going to cut off my Head with this Cangiar: As soon as it is severed from my Body, let go the Cane, and when it flies up with my Head I will laugh, and you shall all hear me.*—The *Arabian* leaves us to think he did as he said, by adding, that the *People on the Coast* had not Courage enough to *imitate* him: And Facts of this Kind, he assures us, were so very *common* in those Days, as not even to be Matter of Wonder.

Tho' the old Emperor of *Morocco*, Father of the Princes that for many Years have carry'd on a *Civil War* in that Empire, did every Day *cut off the Head* of a Slave when he mounted his Horse, either to try his Sabre or shew the Vigour of his Arm; there were still found Persons who not only DARED to *hold his Stirrup*, but thought themselves honour'd in being *preferr'd* to the Post, tho' they were sure by it of being left a *Head shorter*.—The Fellow who *shrug'd up his Shoulders* at being recommended to this Office, was deem'd a most ignominious Rascal, and was sure to die by *Torture* for not being willing to die with *Glory*.

Instances are innumerable, both in *antient* and *modern* History, wherein Custom has made it honourable, under some Circumstances, not only voluntarily to *submit* to Death, but even to *court* and run to its *Embrace*.—We know how high the *old Romans* carry'd their Ideas in this Respect; and we have reason to think their Doctrine is too much approv'd by some desperate *modern Britons*; at least we have had so many DARING *Self-Destroyers*, that Foreigners sarcastically call a Man's dispatching himself, *his dying by the* English *Disease*.

Travellers are very full in describing the *Indian* Wives, who devote themselves to Death upon the *Funeral Piles* of their deceased Husbands: And so disgraceful has it been thought to avoid *this Share* in the solemn Ceremony, that a poor Woman who should have the *Cowardice* to live after the Bones of her Lord were consumed, tho' she might be suffer'd *with Contempt* to enjoy mere Being, she would be so far from having the least Chance to get a *second*, that he must be a very *mean-spirited Fellow* who would at any Time so much as favour Her with his *Conversation*.

Some Accounts indeed say, that the *Severity* of this Custom is in a great Measure abated: Whereas formerly not the *Widows* only, but *Men* of the highest Distinction, when they fancy'd themselves under any *Misfortune*, had immediate Recourse to Death as a *Remedy*. My *Arabian* gives some remarkable *Stories* to this Purpose, and at the same time accounts for the Cause of this extravagant *Self-Devotion*.

All the Kings of the *Indies* and *China*, says he, believe the *Metempsychosis*, or *Transmigration* of Souls, and make it an Article of their Religion.—One of these Princes being newly recover'd of the *Small Pox*, and beholding himself in a Glass, was deeply troubled to see how sadly his Face was disfigur'd: Whereupon turning to one of his *Nephews*, he said, 'Sure it never happen'd to any 'Man as to me, to remain in his Body after such a 'Change! But this Body is only a *Vessel puffed up with* 'Wind, and when the Soul leaves it, she *migrates into* 'another. Go get upon the Throne, for I am about to 'separate my Body from my Soul, until I return in another Body.' At the same Time he called for a *sharp Cangiar*, with which he commanded his Nephew to cut off his Head; which the other did, and the King's Body was afterwards buried.

This Notion of the *Metempsychosis* is so firmly believed among them, that a Man would be thought as bad as an *Atheist* who should presume to call it in Question. Hence the People devote themselves to Death with Pleasure, being confident they shall return again in some *nobler Character*, according to the Merit of their Deeds.

My *Arabian* mentions a Ceremony observed at the Accession of some of their Kings, when a great Quantity of *Rice* is dress'd, and poured out upon Leaves of the *Mousa*, in Presence of the new Monarch. Then *three* or *four hundred* Persons come of their own Accord, without the least Constraint on the Part of the King, and present themselves before him. After he has eaten some of this *Rice*, he gives a little of it to *each of them*, as fast as they come up to him one after another, and they eat it in his Presence. By this Ceremony they all engage to *burn themselves* on the Day the King dies, or is slain; and they punctually fulfil their Promise, throwing themselves into the Fire to the very *last Man* that shall be then living.

When a Man is determined to burn himself, he first goes to the *King's Palace* to ask his Majesty's Leave: Which having obtain'd, he marches round the *publick Squares* of the City, and makes his Way to the Place where the *Pile* is heap'd up with Store of dry Wood; while round about it stand many Persons who *feed the Fire*, which is very violent. At last the *Victim* comes preceded by a Number of *musical Instruments*, and surrounds the Place in the midst of his Friends and Relations: During which, some put upon his Head a *Garland* of Straw or dry Herbs, which they fill with *burning Coals*, whereon they pour *Sandarac*, which catches Fire as strongly at *Naphtha*. He continues the Procession tho' the Crown of his Head be all *on Fire*, and the Stench of his burning Flesh be smelt by every one round; not so much as *changing Countenance* in the least, or betraying any *Sense of Pain*. At last he approaches the *Pile*, throws himself into it, and is soon *reduced to Ashes*.

We have in the same Relation many other Instances of this extravagant *Enthusiasm* and *Superstition*, for such I take it truly to be; no other Motive in Nature having Force enough frequently to make such *voluntary Martyrs*.—I hope the Word *Martyr* will not give Offence, because applied to these *Infidels*: For, with all due Honour to the Memory of the *true Martyrs* of Christianity, whose Names will ever be rever'd by the *Universal Church*, there is not an Error so gross but may have had its *dying Witnesses*, as well as the Truth.—Men of weak Minds will DARE *to die* for their Opinions, be they ever so absurd: And Men of weak Minds will *persecute others to Death* for Difference of Judgment, tho' in Matters ever so immaterial.

I never think of *Heresy*, *Martyrdom*, *Persecution*, and *different Sects*, but these humourous Lines in Mr. PRIOR's *Alma* recur to my Mind.

DICK, you love Maps, and may perceive
Rome not far distant from *Geneva*.
If the good Pope remains at home,
He's the first Prince in Christendome.
Choose then, good Pope, at home to stay;
Nor Westward, curious, take thy Way:
Thy Way, unhappy, shouldst thou take
From *Tiber*'s Bank to *Leman*-Lake,
Thou art an aged Priest no more,
But a young staring painted Whore:
Thy Sex is lost; thy Town is gone,
No longer *Rome*, but *Babylon*.—
That some few Leagues should make this Change,
To Men unlearn'd seems mighty strange.

But need we, Friend, insist on This?
Since in the very *Cantons Swiss*,
All your Philosophers agree,
And prove it plain, a Man may be
A Heretic, or True Believer,
On this, or t'other Side a River.

I would advise all my Readers of Taste, who can distinguish the *Essentials* of Religion from what are merely its *Ornaments*, when they meet with any great Zealot for *Externals*, who has upon him the Spirit of either *Persecution* or *Martyrdom*, to read or repeat to him the above Lines (for I cannot expect such a Person will read Mr. PRIOR himself) and if the said Spirit be not *charmed* or *conjured* down, I should give the poor Wretch over as absolutely lost to all the *Benefit* of Reason.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dresden, June 9. M. Cagnoni, the Prussian Resident, departed from hence this Morning without taking Leave of the Court, having had Orders some time since, as he gave out, to behave in that manner, when he should be certainly inform'd that the Saxons were marched into the County of Glatz, or the Dutchy of Silesia. M. Walter, the Saxon Resident at Breslau, has, by the King of Prussia's Orders, been oblig'd to leave his Residence in eight Hours Warning, and was conducted to Poland, not being permitted to come hither.

Dresden, June 11. According to the best Accounts we have hitherto been able to get of the Action at Freyberg, the first Division, commanded by the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, began about Two o'Clock in the Morning to come out of the Gorges into the Plain, and had scarce advanc'd 50 Paces, when they met the whole Prussian Army, drawn up in Battle Array, and advantageously posted with all its Artillery. The Saxons made the utmost Efforts of Valour, without being able to form, much less to extend themselves, or to break in upon the Enemy, by Reason of the extreme Inconveniency of the Ground they fought upon, where they were exposed on every Side to the Fire of the Prussian Cannon. The Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels charg'd himself, twice or thrice, at the Head of the Austrian Cavalry; but some Inconveniencies that hinder'd this Cavalry from acting as successfully as was requisite, render'd all our General's Efforts fruitless. Several Regiments of Austrian Foot endeavour'd to break the Prussians, with the Bayonet fix'd to their Pieces; but the latter repuls'd them, and the Troops were oblig'd to retreat to the Gorges or Defiles of the Mountains, which they did in pretty good Order. All the Division of the Center, consisting of Austrian Troops, not having been able to come up out of the Gorges, nor form themselves to Advantage, they consequently found themselves incapable of seconding the Efforts of the rest of the Army. This Action has cost us about 3000 Men. In the Cavalry we have lost General Pohlentz, and the Majors-General Schlichting and Durfeldt. Lieutenant-General Renard receiv'd two Musket-Shot, which went quite through his Body, and Lieutenant-General Birckholtz receiv'd one. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Prince Royal's Regiment of Cuirassiers, are kill'd. We are very uneasy about the Prince of Saxe-Gotha and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, of whom our Army had not yet receiv'd any News the 6th Instant. The Loss of the Austrians, which is not so great as ours, may amount to 2000 Men, besides the Prisoners taken. Several of their Generals are missing, among whom they reckon Baron Berlichingen, Count Leopold Daun, the Count of St. Ignon, and M. de Hohenembs, who are all Men of Parts and Experience. There was a Necessity for abandoning some Colours, and between 20 and 30 Pieces of Cannon. But whatever may have been the Events of the 4th of this Month, we look upon them as nothing but the Prelude to another Action; for the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels positively writes to the King, that he reckons to be even with the Enemy; which we flatter ourselves may be done with such a Number of Troops as we have left.

The King's Army, that enter'd Silesia with Prince Charles, consisted of 20 434 Foot, and 10,111 Horse, making in all 30,545 Men.

Breslau, June 9. Yesterday the Regiment of Hacke brought into this City upwards of 5000 Prisoners, Austrians and Saxons, with five Haubitzers, 65 Pieces of Cannon of different Bores, 78 Colours, seven Standards, eight Pair of Kettle-Drums, and 31 Waggons belonging to the Saxon Troops; the whole taken both in the Battle and in the Pursuit. Among the Saxon Generals, made Prisoners, or dead since, are the Generals Munchau, Fflug, Bestenbostel, Niesemeuschel and Canitz, and Prince Christian William of Saxe-Gotha, who was Major-General of their Cavalry, whose Body has been deposited in the Lutheran Church at Strigau. The Number of Officers taken Prisoners amounts to near 200. Some of them, who have been in other Battles, own that they never saw one like this. We have not yet seen any exact List of the Loss sustain'd by the King's Troops, but we expect it will be publish'd in two or three Days. In the mean time we know that the third Battalion of the King's Guards, Einsiedel's Battalion, the Prince of Bevern's, and the Regiments of Kochau and Bornstadt, who bore the first Fire of the Saxons, suffer'd severely. The Major-Generals Stille and Bornstadt, are wounded: Colonel Hobeck, of the Prince of Bevern's Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel During, of the first Battalion of Guards, are kill'd: The Regiment of Hacke in particular suffer'd by the Fire of the Saxon Artillery. The 7th Instant the King receiv'd in his Camp a Courier from Lieutenant-General du Moulin, who writes to his Majesty of the same Date, that the Austrians and Saxons repass'd the Gorges of Landshut the 6th, and that he had a sharp Engagement with them on that Occasion.

Berlin, June 8. The King has written a long Letter to the Queen, in reference to the late Battle of Friedberg, of which there are several Copies stole abroad. In this Letter his Majesty asserts, that the Allied Army consisted of 22,000 Saxons, and 46,000 Austrians; whereas his own was scarce 60,000 strong. A Report prevails, that Orders have been dispatch'd to the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, to assemble, with the utmost Diligence, the Troops about Magdebourg, in order to make a powerful Diversion in Saxony; and it is likewise said, that a long Manifesto, and Declaration of War, will be speedily publish'd.

Cologne, June 12. The Elector our Sovereign has just dispatch'd to Vienna the Baron Rolle, his Master of the Horse, to acquaint the Queen of Hungary, that he acknowledges the Suffrage of Bohemia, and that he has issued Orders for marching 6000 of his Troops, to join the Austrian Army, and be employ'd wherever her Majesty's Service requires. Baron Rolle is likewise charg'd to make some other Declarations, which will give great Satisfaction to her Hungarian Majesty.

Francfort, June 12. A Copy of the Convention lately sign'd between the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, is handed about among the foreign Ministers; but there seems to be as yet no absolute Certainty whether it contains the whole or not. It consists of five Articles; by the first, the contracting Parties reciprocally guaranty each others Dominions and Possessions, confirming all former Treaties and Alliances, and promising faithfully and fully to comply with them. Secondly, his Polish Majesty, as Elector of Saxony, promises to promote, as far as in him lies, the restoring the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia. Thirdly, he promises to give his Voice for his Royal Highness the Duke of Lorrain, at the ensuing Election. By the fourth Article, her Hungarian Majesty promises, in Consideration of these Acts of Friendship and good Neighbourhood, to yield to the King of Poland, as soon as it can be recover'd out of the Hands of the King of Prussia, a considerable Part of the Dutchy of Silesia, viz. from the Town of Pribus, in the Principality of Sagan, to the very Frontiers of Poland, so that his Majesty may pass from his Electoral to his Regal Dominions, without entering the Territories of any other Prince. The fifth Article regulates the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; and his Polish Majesty, as Elector of Saxony, promises thereby, that the Saxon Troops, under the Command of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels shall act constantly and effectually in Conjunction with the Austrians, and agreeable to the Orders they receive from Prince Charles of Lorrain.

Francfort, June 13. The French Troops that were posted in divers Places on both Sides of the Mayn, have all join'd under the Command of the Prince of Conti, who encamps between Aschaffenbourg, Eobenhausen and Diepourg. His Serene Highness's Army, we hear, consists of 100 Battalions and 160 Squadrons, including the Troops brought back from Bavaria by the Count de Segur, and those that had been some time in Swabia and on the Neckar. This Prince has under him 15 Lieutenant Generals and 25 Major Generals, besides the Generals of Horse and Foot, &c. The Veldt Marshal Count Traun's Army is posted between Wertheim and Miltenbourg, on the Left Side of the Mayn, in a very advantageous Camp, where it may easily receive its Provisions and Forage from Franconia. Count Traun has laid two Bridges over that River, viz. at Wertheim and Miltenbourg. It is yet uncertain whether this General will decamp in order to go and join the Army on the Lower Rhine, or whether he will wait for it in his advantageous Post. Count Bathiani put himself at the Head of the Army on the Lower Rhine Yesterday, and not before, and 'tis reckon'd his Excellency will arrive Tomorrow at Giessen.

From the French Camp under Tournay, June 12.

In the Night between the 9th and 10th Inst. the Miners pull'd down the Wall of the Counterscarp, between the Extremity of the Saps in the Ditch, and those of the Covert-Way; by which Operation we effected the Communication between the Ditch and the Terra-Plane of the Covert-Way. The 10th in the Morning we began to batter in Breach the Left Bastion, between the Attack and the False-Bray, with seven Pieces of Cannon. We have also open'd a new Zig-Zag, nearer the Citadel than the former.

From the Camp of the Allies near Lessines, June 14.

By the Dispositions making here it should seem that the Army will speedily decamp. We expect To-morrow the Dutch Artillery, with Glinstra's Regiment. The 11th Instant we had Advice that a Detachment of 300 Pandoures were come into the Wood of Messeur, and seem'd to take the Route of Eughien; upon which some Troops were sent out after them, and in the Evening the Piquets were order'd to follow them: The latter are come back without meeting with any thing; but we hear the others came to Blows Yesterday with those French Pandoures (otherwise call'd Grassins) tho' we know not yet the Issue of the Fray.

Brussels, June 14. Major-General Baron Rheinsheim is set out for Luxembourg, in order to bring from thence 5000 Men, who are to make Part of the Body of 8000 Austrian Troops that are taken into the Pay of Great Britain; the remaining 3000 Men are to be draughted from other Garrisons in these Provinces.

Hague, June 10. According to all Appearance, their High Mightinesses are determin'd to push their Military Operations to the utmost, both by Sea and Land; having receiv'd certain Information, that the French intend to declare such Ships of theirs as are taken by Privateers, good Prizes.

Hague, June 13. We hear by Letters from Turin, just arriv'd, that the Marquess d'Orinea, Prime Minister to the King of Sardinia, died there a few Days ago, extremely regretted by his Majesty and all his Subjects.

Paris, June 11. It remains that we add to the Accounts already given of the Battle of Fontenoy, that the seven Irish Regiments in the King's Service, viz. Clare's, Lally's, Dillon's, Berwick's, Roth's, Buckley's, and Fitz-James's, fought that Day with the utmost Bravery and Intrepidity, more like Heroes than common Men.

Letter from Paris, June 11.

'Last Sunday the Lieutenant of the Police of this 'City, took up at the Hotel of Soissons, about 25 or '30 Free-Masons, who after severely reprimanding 'every one of them separately, he dismiss'd them all, 'with a strict Charge never to assemble again, if they 'had no Mind that something worse should happen to 'them.'

Nice, May 29. Marshal Maillebois arriv'd here the 26th Instant with several General Officers, and the next Day assisted at a Grand Council of War held by the Infant Don Philip, in which the Operations of the Campaign were settled. Marshal Maillebois is since gone back to his Quarters on the Frontiers of Provence, in order to make his Army march, some Battalions of which are already arriv'd on the Territory of this County. The Infant's Army has been upon the March these two Days.

Parma, May 29. The Army under Prince Lobkowitz is still at Fiorenzuola. The principal Camp of the Piedmonteze Troops is to be form'd between Tortona and Novi, and the King of Sardinia is to command there in Person.

Leghorn, May 29. The English Squadron that cruizes off the Coast of Genoa has block'd up, in the Port of Villafranca, the three French Men of War under the Command of M. de Lage, who lately put in there; and two English Bilanders, with two Bomb-Ketches, are gone from hence to bombard them.

Genoa, June 3. The Reports spread here as well as abroad, that the Republick would furnish the Crown of Spain with a Body of 12000 Auxiliary Troops, are ill grounded; for it now appears, by all the Dispositions making by the Senate, that we are to observe an exact Neutrality. If the Republick augmented the Number of her Troops, it was done only with a View to prevent the foreign Armies, that are drawing towards our Frontiers, from seizing upon any of our strong Towns, the Garrisons of which have been reinforced. The Duke of Modena's Army has advanced as far as St. Peter d'Arena, where it is thought it will halt, in order to wait for its Artillery, Ammunition, &c. The Infant Don Philip's Army is also come into the Territories of the Republick, taking its Route along the Sea-Coast towards this City.

From the London Gazette.

Berlin, June 12. It is assur'd that the Prussian Avant-Guard, under the Command of General du Moulin, has taken Post at Konigsgratz in Bohemia.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 4. The Workinton, of Workinton, Joseph Curren, Master, bound to Norway in Ballast, in her Passage met a French Privateer of 20 Guns, who took her, and ransom'd her for 75l. and two more

boarded her. There were seven French Privateers in Company.

Extract of a private Letter from an Irish Officer in the French Service.

'The Battle of Fontenoy is allow'd by the oldest Soldiers to have been the most obstinate and bloody that ever was fought, for the Time. The Irish Regiments were placed in Front of the Battle, and sustain'd all the English Fire, which made a great Slaughter amongst us, and broke our Lines; after which they attack'd the French with great Courage, and made them give Way, driving them from their Trenches: But, by the great Fire made from our Batteries, and the Remains of the Irish Troops rallying again, we kept our Ground. We are cruelly us'd by the French, who in all Engagements place our Troops in the Front; and in all Retreats make us bring up the Rear, in order to save their own National Troops. The Irish, in Proportion to their Number, have suffer'd five times more than the French, as appears by the List of the Kill'd and Wounded.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 4. The following Gentlemen, we hear, are Prisoners at Lisle, viz. Ensigns Grant and Durham, of the Royal; Capt. Sandilands, of Major General Campbell's; Captain Lieutenant Farquhar, of Brig. Skelton's; Capt. Baird, of Brig. Handasyd's. There are besides many English Officers.

Copy of Sir Robert Monro's *Letter to the* absent Officers *of the Highland Regiment.*

'SIR, *Lessines Camp, May* 22, 1745, *O. S.*

'I am commanded, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to order you immediately to join the Regiment, and to inform you, that no Excuse will be accepted; but if you delay joining the Regiment, in a reasonable Time after you receive this Notice, (of which his Royal Highness will be Judge) you will be superseded. And to apprise all the Officers of his Highness's Pleasure, I have order'd a Copy of this Letter to be printed in the Edinburgh News Paper.

'I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

'ROBERT MONRO.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, June 5. On Wednesday Night last, —— Castle, a Carpenter, of Folkestone, being out on Horseback between that Place and Hythe, and being suspected of Smuggling, or of assisting the Smugglers, was shot dead by some Soldiers who were looking out after them.

LONDON.

Last Tuesday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, who then enter'd into the 19th Year of his Reign, the Morning was usher'd in with ringing of Bells; at Noon the Park and Tower Guns were fir'd, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

We hear an Application will be made in the next Session of Parliament, (in order to recruit the Army, &c.) that all unhappy Prisoners for Debt upon delivering up their whole Effects, on Oath, within ten Pounds, and taking on in the Service, may receive a clear Discharge; which will render them useful, and cannot but be of Service to the Nation in general.

On Tuesday the Duke of Kingston, Capt. Meriton, arriv'd in the River with thirty English Passengers from Boulogne in France (among whom was the Lord Viscount Bateman) they having obtain'd a Passport from the French King.

Thursday se'nnight the Lady Archibald Hamilton resign'd her Employment of Groom of the Stole, and Mistress of the Robes to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales: And his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Consideration of her good and faithful Services, and prudent Management of the Royal Nursery, has been pleased to grant her a Pension of 1200 l. a Year.

The Care of the Royal Children is given to Mrs. Herbert.

Saturday last the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Capt. Berkley to be Captain of the Revenge, a 70 Gun Ship, now in the Mediterranean.

Monday the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House met to chuse Officers for the ensuing Year, and make their Visitation at Deptford, &c. after which an elegant Entertainment was provided at Pontack's, where were present the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond, and many other Persons of Quality and Distinction.

The same Day Capt. George was chosen an Elder of the said House, in the room of Captain Rooke, deceased.

Last Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor nominated Henry Fleetcroft, Esq; Citizen and Joyner, as a proper Person for one of the Sheriffs for the Year ensuing: This is the ninth and last Gentleman that will be nominated for the present Year.

Yesterday se'nnight her Grace the Dutchess of Bedford was brought to-bed of a Son, who is since dead; but her Grace is in a fair way of Recovery.

Last Week was married, at Mereworth Castle in Kent, Charles Hale, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of 1000 l. a Year in that County, to Miss Temple, Daughter of the late Ralph Temple, of Shoreham, Esq; a beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

On Saturday last Roger Manwering, of Chester, Esq; a Gentleman of a very large Estate, was married to Miss Dudley, only Daughter of Sir William Dudley, Bart. a Lady of Merit and Fortune.

Yesterday se'nnight died at her House in Sackville-Street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Lady Herbert, Sister of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to whom her Ladyship's Estate devolves; and next Week her Corps will be carry'd to Wilton in the County of Wilts, in order to be interr'd in the Burying-Place of that noble Family.

Last Week died the Lady of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stitchel, Bart. much lamented by all that had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Last Saturday Night died, at his Lodgings at Knightsbridge, Mr. Stephen Switzer, an eminent Seedsman in Westminster-Hall, well known for his Treatises on Agriculture, Husbandry, &c.

Last Saturday died, at his Lodgings at Barking in Essex, Mr. Wills, an Attorney of great Business, and Vestry-Clerk for the Liberty Part of St. Sepulchre's Parish.

On Tuesday died at his House at Whitehall, aged 78, the Hon. Col. Richard Davenant, Son to the late Sir William Davenant, Knt. He was Page of Honour to the Duke of Monmouth, and was with him on the Scaffold at the Time of his Death: He afterwards serv'd several Campaigns under King William. He married the Lady Halford, Sister to —— Boothby, of Tooley in the County of Leicester, Esq; by whom he has left two Daughters.

Monday died at Camberwell Mr. George Musgrave, many Years Comptroller of the Customs for Carolina and the Bahama Islands, which Post he resign'd some Years ago, on account of his ill State of Health: His Fortune, which is very considerable, he has bequeath'd to his Nephew, now an Inspector of the Customs in the Isle of Wight.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Stephen Degulhon, a Gentleman well respected, was presented by William Smith, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to the united Rectories of Carleton St. Peter cum Athby, in the County of Norfolk and Diocese of Norwich.

Yesterday se'nnight the Rev. Mr. Eusebius Eccleston, was presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, to the Rectory of Ormskirk in Lancashire, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

On Tuesday a Collection of about 40 l. was made by the principal Merchants on the Royal-Exchange; after which it was equally divided among a large Body of Hay-makers, who were examin'd, and found to be proper Objects of Charity.

Yesterday se'nnight, about One in the Morning, Mr. Mantrue, an eminent and wealthy Wine-Merchant at the Falcon, Southwark, was found hanging by the Collar of his Coat upon a Butcher's Hook in the Fleet-Market; but his Breeches being down, it is suppos'd he was accidentally caught by the Hook, and throttled before any Body came to his Assistance. He was a Gentleman of strict Justice and Integrity, which make his Death greatly lamented.

On Tuesday Thomas Robinson and John Ford were re-examin'd by Sir Thomas De Veil, on the forg'd Bill of Exchange, and Acceptance of it by Mr. Peter Brozet also forg'd, and the forg'd Draught upon Messrs. Abraham and Samuel Dean, knowing the same to be forg'd and counterfeited by the said Robinson and Ford, who were committed to Newgate.

On Sunday last his Majesty's Ships the Falkland and Saphire, with the Transports, having on board the Troops from Cork, arriv'd at Dover, where they took in Pilots, and proceeded directly to Ostend.

The Swift Privateer, Hudson, has brought into Deal the John and Charlotte, Nuske, of Stetin, bound from Bourdeaux for Dunkirk, laden with Wine, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

A small French Privateer, with 33 Men, belonging to Boulogne, was taken on Saturday last off Beachy Head, by the Jamaica Sloop of War, and carried into the Downs.

The Dauphin Snow, ——, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Dublin Privateer, and carry'd into Kinsale.

His Majesty's Ship the Experiment of 20 Guns, lately arrived from Jamaica, being ordered out to Cruize in quest of a French Privateer that had infested the Coast for some Time, fell in with a French Man of War of 36 Guns, the 2d Instant, at the Back of the Isle of Wight, with whom the Experiment had a warm Dispute for five Glasses and a half, and at last oblig'd her to sheer off; the Experiment came to Spithead last Thursday se'nnight very much shatter'd in her Masts and Rigging. She had but two Men killed and five wounded.

The Mary and Jane, Capt. Saliash, from Scotland for the Baltick, is lost in her Passage; the Captain and Crew are sav'd.

They write from the Sound, June 8, N. S. that Capt. Thomas Jackson, from Petersbourg, with Linnen for London, thought to have been taken, is arriv'd there; and that Capt. Andrew Landale, from Montross, laden with Malt for Stockholm, was attack'd on the Coast of Norway by a small French Cutter Privateer, which he made sheer off: His Sails, &c. were damag'd, but none of the Crew; but he believ'd the Cutter had several kill'd or wounded.

Saturday came Advice, that his Majesty's Ship the Assistance, Capt. Smith Callis, lately arriv'd from Jamaica, hearing that the Mediator Sloop of War, Capt. Hamilton, was taken by a French Privateer last Monday se'nnight going thro' the Needles with an Express for the West-Indies, slipt from Spithead and went in Pursuit of them; he soon came up with the Mediator and retook her, with 42 French Prisoners, and brought her to Spithead, but could not come up with the Privateer, who is got off with Capt. Hamilton and 50 of his Men: The Dispatches were thrown over-board by Capt. Hamilton before he struck to the Enemy.

The Tuscany Privateer, of Bristol, had taken a French Ship from San Domingo, but she has since been retaken within a League of Scilly by the Griphon Privateer, and carried into St. Malo.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Castle, of London, has taken and sent into Dover a Prussian Ship of 120 Tons, laden with Hemp and Cables, bound from Riga for Nantz.

The Chester, Frith, and another Vessel from Liverpool, were both taken, coming up the Channel, by a French Privateer, and carried into Havre.

The Centurion, Bowman, from Whitehaven for Rotterdam, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Dieppe.

The Bond, Johnson, from Maryland for London, (mention'd in our last) was taken the 15th of last Month, in Lat. 49. 30. about 120 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard, by a Spanish Privateer of 20 Carriage Guns, and carried into Bayonne.

On Saturday came Advice, that the Burchet, Capt. Aston, from the American Colonies bound for Portugal, was in her Passage taken near Newfoundland by a French Privateer of thirty Guns and 120 Men.

The Prince of Orange, Woolcomb, from London for Gibraltar, was taken the 30th of May off Beachy-Head by the Griphon, a French Privateer, and carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The Dartmouth Galley Privateer, of Dartmouth, is taken by the Apollo, a French Privateer, and carried into Rochel.

Letters from New-England, of the 1st of May, arriv'd in Town last Monday, have brought a Confirmation of Commodore Warren's being landed safely at Cape Breton with the Marines, &c. under his Command, and that he was in hopes of carrying the Place; but these Letters mention no other Particulars.

The Merrymack, Hall, is arrived Express at Plymouth from Barbadoes, from whence she came the 9th of May, and advises, that Caylus's Squadron arrived the 28th of March at Martinico; and were in Expectation of being join'd by more French and Spanish Ships. And that on the 2d of May a Flag of Truce arrived at Barbadoes, with Prisoners; by whom they learnt, that four French Men of War were in Port at Martinico, cleaning; and four others cruizing.

There are also Letters by the said Ship from Antigua, the last of which are dated April 29, by which it ap-

pears, that the French had made no Attempt on that Island at the coming away of the said Letters.

A LIST of the French Ships at Martinico.

	Guns.	Men.
Le Esperance	74	650
Le Northumberland	70	600
Le Trident	64	550
Le Serieux	64	550
Le Diamond	56	500
Le Aquilon	44	400

One Fireship, and one Bomb.

And two Ships of 30 Guns, just arrived.

It is reported, that these Ships have got 1200 Sailors extraordinary, and 1500 Volunteers, since their Arrival at Martinico.

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